NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869.

WASHINGTON.

THE CUBAN QUESTION—THE GOVERNMENT TO PRESERVE A STRICT NEUTRALITY BETWEEN THE CUBANS AND THE SPANIARDS-RE-EN-FORCEMENT OF THE WEST INDIA SQUADEON -REJECTION OF JOHN S. CARLILE AS MIN-ISTER TO STOCKHOLM-STILL FURTHER RE-CTIONS IN THE CLERICAL FORCE OF THE PARTMENTS-NO MORE APPOINTMENTS BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 18, 1869. The report sent hence of a contemplated extra session of Congress is evidently erroneous, and based on the merest rumors. Members of Congress, who have conversed with the President on the subject, say that he denies having any such intention. There is nothing likely to occur, he says, respecting the Cuban question that will disturb the peaceful relations which exist between this Government and Spain. The duty of the Administration concerning this subect is plain, and that is to observe a strict neutrality between the Spanish authorities and the insurgents The Administration would not, if it could, restrain the sympathies of our people in behalf of

the struggling insurgents against the Span-Due precaution has been taken proper Government officials exercise due diligence to prevent armed expeditions or munitions of war leaving our ports to aid either the Spaniards or the insurgents. The head of the Navy Department explains that the concentration of a large paval force in the Cuban waters is for the protection of American citizens and their interests, and the wisdom of this action has already been demonstrated in dispatches just received from the Vice-Consul at Havana. He states that Gen. Dulce shows an entire willingness to render ample reparation for any injuries or insults inflicted upon American citians or their property. The Government authorities an that undue excitement has been occasioned now the fact that orders were dispatched some days are to the commandants of some of the Navy-Yards to of the best class of vessels immediately put It is asserted that the only purpose which me Department had in view in issuing that order was preserve and keep in repair quite a number of firstships that would, in the course of a year or two, repulered utterly pseless by neglect. The North Atlantic squadron, which until recently

sisted of only six vessels, is to be increased mediately to eleven, viz.; the Contoocook, Capt. orge R. Balch, carrying the pennant of the Admicommanding, is a second-rate screw propeller, 38 tuns, and carries 18 guns; the Narraganset, emander T. S. Fillibrown, is a third-rate modern w propeller, 809 tuns, carrying 8 guns; the valurg. Commander John Irwin, a wooden ...lewheel steamer, of 736 tuns, 9 guns; the Yantic, amander Trevott Abbott, a screw propeller of the 11th class, 503 tuns, 7 large guns; the Nipsic, Lieut.-Commander T. O. Selfridge, wooden screw steamer, fourth-rate, 563 tuns, and 4 guns; the seels lately added to this Squadron are the corvette Galena, Commander A. W. Johnson, third-class screw vessel, 514 tuns, mounting 8 guns; the sloop Seminole, Commander E. K. Owen, is a third-class screw steamer, of 550 tuns, carrying 8 guns; Saugus, Commander Joseph W. Tyffe, is a double-turreted ironclad of the monitor pattern, 580 tuns, 2 heavy turret gans; the Moshelu, a second-rate screw propeller, 2.338 tuns, and carries 13 guns; the Sabine, old class frigate, second-rate, 1.726 tuns, carrying 34 guns, making a total of 108 guns, besides the two heavy turret guns. This display of force has become necessary to secure the rights of our country pending the

revolution in Caba. The proceedings in the Executive Session of the Senate yesterday were of a diversified and interesting character. Edmunds's resolution, fixing a day for journment did not take well with the Senators, for the reason that it looked like shirking business, espscially in the important matter of the consideration of appointments. The debate showed that there were many Senators who had got over the idea that the mere nomination of a man by the Executive was suflegent ground for his confirmation. Personal expe rience had taught them better. The various committees, in pursuing their investigations of the candidates presented for confirmation, have found in many instances that the President knew nothing of the men be nominated, but had placed the responsibility with his Cabinet Ministers, and that they had been imposed upon. The case of Wadsworth, nominated Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, was the first instance discovered, and since there have been many of a sim that character. These people are apparently well recommended, and the blame of their selection, it seems, should not rest entirely with the Executive. Hence, Senators say, it is imperative that the Senate should be the more careful that it too be not imposed upon. Last week a man of notoriously bad character was on the point of being nominated an officer of Internal Revenue, when by the merest accident a person who knew him, and who had the confidence of the Executive, happened here in time to prevent his nomination. Yet this man was indorsed by his whole Congress delegation, the Governor and ax-Governors, the Judges, and many prominent citizens of his State. The Commerce Committee is making a close examination of the Consular appointments, having reported only about 30 out of 100 or more. The nomination of Gen. Crowe, for Governor of New-Mexico, was the subject of a long discussion, it being a case similar in character to that of Gen. Longstreet. Crowe was in the Rebel army, but since the termination of the war has done good service for the Republican cause in his State (Alabama). Of course, he incurred the hatred and enmity of his fermer companions, and to such an extent as to almost ruin his business prospects at his former home. A most determined fight was made against him, the point being made that it was nufair in the President to nominate to the best offices so many persons who have not now, nor never have had, the confidence of the Republican party, and who are naturally opposed to the principles of that party; but because they merely happened to vote for Gen. Grant as President they should be rewarded with office, and counted in as members of the party. Many of the ablest Republican Senators argued that these men should be relected, and the Executive be compelled to nominate men about whose political opinions there can be no doubt. The Senators from Alabama ably defended Growe, saying that he should not be classed as simply a "Grant man," but as a thorough Republican, On this statement he was confirmed, by a vote of 32 to 16. The friends of John S. Carlile, nom inated Minister to Stockholm, tried to push him through, but his case and that of Crowe could not be made to appear similar. He was shown to be merely a "Grant man," in any sense of the term. His record as a United States Senator was produced, which proved him to be everything that then constituted a man a Copperhead. His nomination was finally killed by being laid upon the table. It is expected that the President will withdraw Carlile's name and make a new nomination. The nomination of Howard for China met with slight opposition, but J. Ross Browne's friends could not show satisfactorily that he had ever done anything for the Republican cause, and that the party in power owed him anything. Howard was confirmed. An attempt was piade, but failed, to reconsider the former ratificat'on of the naturalization treaty with Great Britain. A resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the publication of the Seward-Hale-Perry correspondence, published in THE TRIBUNE last week, was passed, and the Committee will begin their investigation to-morrow. The opinion prevails that the Senate will adjourn its present session on Wednes-

William A. Howard, who was yesterday confirmed as Minister to China, in place of J. Ross Browne, is a graduate of one of the New-England Colleges. He harmony with that of the Sentator from Verment, hasides

removed to Michigan when a young man, and was connected with the University of that State. He was a member of the XXXIVth and XXXVth Congress, serving on the Ways and Means Committee, and successfully contested the seat of G. B. Cooper in the XXXVIth Congress. He was Postmaster at Detroit from 1861 to 1866, when he was removed by Johnson.

The dismissals from the Departments is still going forward with energy, and it is expected that in another month not more than two-thirds of the force employed in the Departments at the beginning of the present Administration will be retained. This course on the part of the members of the present Cabinet will reduce the expenses of the Government hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. The head of each Department has determined to keep the expenses of his Department within the reduced appropriations therefor, and to prevent in future the enormous deficiency bills which had become so common during Johnson's administration. In carrying out this policy Secretary Boutwell, during the week just passed, dismissed from several Bureaus of his Department something over three hundred clerks of both sexes, the salaries of which ranged from \$500 to \$2,000 each a year. These dismissals were mostly from the Register's, Second and Fourth Auditor's

Attorney-General Hoar announces that he has made all the appointments of Marshals and United States Attorneys which he intends to make, and that it will be useless for candidates to press for appointments hereafter.

Secretary Fish announces that he has about finished his Diplomatic and Consular appointments.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

A delegation from the African Zion Conference, now in session in this city, called on the President on Saturday morning. The Rev. Wm. H. Butler (colored), of New-York, presented an address, making a few congratulatory remarks, in response to which the President returned thanks forthe compliment of the visit, and stated that he was glad his administration

visit, and stated that he was gind his administration so far had been satisfactory to them. It had been conducted according to conscientious principles, and would be henceforth.

The following gentlemen have been selected by the President as the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at the annual examination in May next: Geo. H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New-York; the Hon. J. R. Hawley, of Hartford, Conn.; Dr. E. D. Kitloe, of Galena, Ill.; the Hon. H. H. Wadsworth, of Maysville, Ky.; Judge Humphreys, of Huntsville, Ala.

of Huntsville, Ala.

The plaintiff in the Ewing agt, Fuller judicial proceeding in this District is not Gen. Thomas Ewing, as erroneously published.

It is now probable that the Senate will adjourn about Wednesday.

The Director of the Mint, during a recent visit to Checkets N. C. obtained specimens of ores from dif-

The Director of the Mint, during a recent visit to Charlotte, N. C., obtained specimens of ores from different mines in that vicinity, which were assayed at the Mint in Philadelphia with the following results: No. 1, gold, \$16 50 per tun. No. 2, gold, \$20 50 per tun: and silver, \$11 50 per tun. No. 3, gold, \$20 50 per tun. No. 5, gold, \$20 50 per tun. No. 5, gold, \$20 per tun. No. 5, gold, \$20 per tun. J. R. Clay, of New-Orleans (colored), was nominated to the Liberian Mission by Senator Kellogg, of that State; but Mr. Clay having declined. Senator Kellogg then secured the nomination of F. E. Dumas (colored) for that position. Kellogg then secured the r (colored) for that position.

THE NEW-YORK APPRAISERSHIP. SECRETARY BOUTWELL TO MR. C. A. DANA.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 14, 1869.

My DEAR SIR: You will have heard of your comination as Appraiser-sn office for which probably you have neither taste nor inclination, and which, regardyou have neither taste nor inclination, and which, regarding your own claims only, should not have been tendered you; and yet I hope you will not decline it. It is the point on which our success in collecting the customs revenues turns, and I know of no place in which you can reduce so efficient aid to the Government. If you accept, as I sincerely hope you will, I shall esteem it a personal favor, and you may count upon my constant support. Very truly.

GEO, S. BOUTWELL.

To the Hon, C. A. Dana, New-York.

MR. DANA'S REPLY. SUN OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1869. MY DEAR SIR: Your unexpected favor of the 14th inst. was duly received. It would have been more speedily answered but for the personal request with which it closes. In these days of corruption in high places as well as low places, no upright citizen ought hastly to refuse closes. In these days of corruption in many and in a such a request; but, after due consideration, I find myself constrained to decline this mark of your esteem and confidence. I beg you, however, to believe that this is not done from either of the reasons which you suggest. confidence. I beg you, however, to be the change of cone from either of the reasons which you suggest. Having been educated to commercial pursuits, the office is not repugnant to my taster; and as for serving the Government at some sacrifice of my own interest and convenience, I trust that during the past few years I have sufficiently proved my readiness to do it. But I stready hold an office of responsibility as the conductor of an independent newspaper, and I am persuaded that to abandon it or neglect it for the functions you offer me, would be to leave a superior duty for one of much less importance. Nor is it certain that I cannot do more to help you in the pure and efficient administration of the Treasury Department by remaining here and denouncing and exposing political immorality, than I could do as Appraiser by the most zealous effort to insure the faithful and honest collection of the customs.

Very sincerely yours, Charles A. Dana.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

STREWING FLOWERS ON SOLDIERS' GRAVES. HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 411 F-87., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21 .- 1. The 30th day of May proximo-a day set apart by the Grand Army of the Republic to commemorate the glorious deeds of our departed comrades—will be observed throughout the the Republic to commemorate the glorious deeds of our departed comrades—will be observed throughout the United States in such manner as bests the solemnities of the occasion, and as will testify the undying love of a grateful people for the memory of those who died that the nation might live. This is the second public observance of the occasion, which is trusted will recur yearly while there remains a heart loyal to the cause in which our comrades fell, and while the moving principle of that struggle is worth preserving. If our organization had no other object, that alone of keeping green the resting, places of our nation's defenders, by this annual commemoration, would be motive enough to hold us together in a fraternal band. The Commander-in-Chief desires to thank those patriotic men and women who gave their aid and sympathy on a former occasion to make successful this National Memurial Day, and they are cordially invited to unite with the comrades of the Grand Array in the approaching ceremonies; and he thanks the loyal Pressevery where, through whose generous aid a lasting record has been made of the observances one year ago. To the Congress of the United States, the comrades are specially indebted for authorizing the publication, in book form, of the proceedings of last May, and for the promise held out that each year a compilation will be made and published, as a national recognition of sympathy with these memorial observances.

H. It has been determined not to prescribe any form of ceremony for universal observance, but each Post, or any number of Posts, may arrange together such fitting services as circumstances will use every effort to perfect arrangements for the occasion. The newspaper Press are requested to give publication to this order.

H. Department and Post Commanders are specially enjoined to prescrive and forward to these headquarters a copy of the proceedings (in printed form so far as possible) which take place in carrying out this order.

IV. As the soth of May occurs on Sabbath, Posts are

XLIST CONGRESS.
SENATE -SPECIAL SESSION-WASHINGTON, April 17.

The Senate was called to order at noon, after the reading of the journal. A PROTEST AGAINST LAND GRANTS.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) presented a memorial and

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Onto) presented a memorial and resolutions of the Ohio Legislature protesting against further grants of lands to realizeds or for other purposes.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) then moved to take up the resolution offered by him yesterday providing for an adjournment to day at 5 o'clock p. m., and signified his intention to offer an amendment fixing next Monday as the

day of adjournment.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) suggested making it
Thesday, but the Chair announcing that the resolution
was not yet before the Senate,
Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) expressed a hope that it
would not be taken up, and urged the propriety of letting
it lie over until Monday, when, perhaps, the Senators,
could see their way through the press of accumulated
business, which could not certainly be finished at as early

business, which could not certainly be finished at as early business, which could not certainly be finished at as early a date as Tuesday.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) thought that a time for adjournment should be fixed for the guidance of both the Senate and the President, and suggested the advisability of appointing a committee to wait on the President, and ascertain what amount of business remained to be sent in. He reminded the Senators that if the time fixed for adjournment should find them in arrears with business, the session could readily be extended by a simple vote of the Senato.

Mr. RAMSAY (Rep., Minn.) argued that it would be impossible in a few days to examine properly the large number of nominations still pending.

Mr. EDMUNDS again insisted that the only way to finish up business was to fix a day for adjournment. There was nothing connected with the Executive Session in the way of business, aside from treatics, which would prevent an adjournment on Monday afternoon. He therefore submitted whether it was not wise and proper to set a limit to this session!

nominations, certain treaties were pending before the Senate, which he was sure could not be adequately discussed and considered by the Senate if that time should be fixed for adjournment. If the Senator means by fixing that period for adjournment to thus strike at the pending treaties, that was another thing. He hoped he would be pardoned for saying that the Senator's proposition did necessarily imply that certain treaties should not be considered.

Mr. EDMUNDS differed with the Senator. His proposition to fix a day of adjournment did not necessarily

Mr. EDMUNDS differed with the Senator. His proposition to fix a day of adjournment did not necessarily imply that he was opposed to the pending treaties.

Mr. SUMNER repeated that the treaties had not been considered by the Senate, and he insisted on his motion that the Senate go into Executive Session.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The question was then taken, and by a vota Yeas 30 to Nays 8 the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. Adjourned.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS. The President sent the following appointnents to the Senate on Saturday :

FOR MINISTERS RESIDENT. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT of Delaware at Salvador. ALEX. T. RUSSELL of Pennsylvania at Ecuador. H. A. Mattes of Arkansas at the Sandwich Islands. F. E. Dumas (colored) of Louisiana at Liberia. FOR SECRETARY OF LEGATION

T. J. Coffey of Pennsylvania, at St. Petersburg. FOR CONSULS. HUGO HILDBRANDT of North Carolina, at Canea. DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM of Pennsylvania, at Kinklang.

NATHANIEL NILES of Illinois, at Victoria, British Co-

JAMES PARK of Indiana, at Aix-la-Chapelle, France. CHARLES G. DYER of Illinois, at Bristol, England. DAVID S. PINNETT of West Virginia, Melbourne, Aus FOR REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

JOHN P. OWENS, Taylor's Falls, Minness ANSELL SMITH, Dunleisk, Minnesofa. L. KAAKER, Alexander, Minnesota. CHARLES A. GILMORE, St. Cloud, Minnesota. ROBERT GARDNER, Humboldt, California. CHARLES H. GERE, Lincoln, Nebraska. Prowago K VALENTINE West Point, Nebraska John H. Stevens, Legrand, Oregon. EDWIN FREY, Lewiston, Idaho.

FOR RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEY. JOHN M. FAILLAND, Detroit, Michigan. WM F. CHAPIN, Lincoln, Nebraska. JAMES HONT, Boise City, Idaho.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. ELY DAVIS, for Nebraska. FOR PENSION AGENT. JOSEPH P. MOORE, Portsmouth, N. II.

FOR MISCELLANEOUS. GRORGE W. BOWIE, to be Naval Officer at San Fran-SIMEON WOLFF, Recorder of Deeds for District of Co

ambia. WM. W. ROCKWELL, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Sixteenth District of New-York.

ELIJAH J. PAYTON, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi. JOHN MILLEDGE, United States Attorney for Goorgia.

FOR POSTMASTERS. FRED. M. PLATT, Partchester, New-York. D. P. FRISBEE, Morrisania, New-York. B. CHRISTY, Nyack, New-York. E. G. PIERCE, jr., Portsmouth, New-Hampshire S. O. DUNBAR, Tannton, Massachusetts. WILLIAM H. B. CURRIER, Amesbury, Massachusetts. OHN E. MOLE, Adams, Massachusetts. GLORGE G. POND, Milford, Massachusetts WILLIAM M. WARD, Peabody, Massachusetts, K. V. Mantin, Marblehead, Massachusetts. JOHN BATCHELDER, Lynn, Massachusette. WM. LOGAN, at Hagerstown, Maryland. HIRAM L. GRANT, at Goldsboro, Ohio. JOHN C. MOON, at Wilmington, Ohio. ROBERT C. KINKRAD, at Greenfield, Ohlo. JOSEPH R. JACKSON, at Union City, Indiana. EDWARD A. CLIFFORD, Evanstown, Illinois. WILLIAM PARKER, Wenona Station, Ulinois. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Pleasant Hill, Missouri, JAMES HUNTER, at St. Joseph, Missouri. THOMAS J. SHERWOOD, Maryaville, California Mrs. K. B. Jounson, Leavenworth City, Kanas.

CONFIRMED. The Senate, on Saturday confirmed the follow-

WILLIAM A. HOWARD of Michigan to be Envoy Extra ordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary to China, rice J. ROSS BROWNE, recalled. EDWARD M. McCook of Colorado to be Governor of

said Territory. CHARLES C. CROWE of Alabama to be Governor of the Territory of New-Mexico, vice Robert B. MITCHELL, re-

R. S. Lacy, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Virginia. SAMUEL P. BARBET, Postmaster at Danville, Kentucky,

WITHDRAWN. The following names have been withdrawn

by the President: JAMES PARKS of Indiana, to be Consul at Hesse Darm JOSEPH BROOKS, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for

the Second District of Arkansas. HARRISON ADREON to be Pension Agent at Baltimore.

THE FUNERAL OF COL BOGERS. Boston, April 18.-The funeral of Col. Charles O. Rogers, proprietor of The Boston Journal, took p this afternoon, at the Church of the Unity, the Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, paster of the church, efficiating. Member of the press, of the City Government, of the Sepate and of the press, of the City Government, of the senate and House (in the several branches of which the deceased had served the city and State), with large delegations from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, the Seventi Regiment, and other military organizations, of which he had been a member and liberal patron, were present. The church was filled, and many hundreds were gathered in its yieldity. After impressive services in the church, the remains were conveyed to Forest Hill Cemetery. A numerous procession followed to the city like.

OF WHALERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16 .- Advices from Hosolula to April 1st have been received. The ship King Philip during a gale was damaged by fire, and it will Philip during a gale was dataled by a e, and t was require \$20,000 to repair the damage. A heavy rain provided on the idealds, and business cenerally was drill. The whale-ship Trident reports that several lagoons on the coast of Lower California are not so deep by six feet as they were last year, and the vossel was anothe to enter them. The change is attributed to the action of earthquakes. The following whale-ships have arrived: Aurora, with 550 bibs. sperm oil; Gamila, 500 bibs. sperm oil; Oriode, 300 bibs. sperm oil; Roman, from New-Bedford, 300 bibs. sperm oil; Occident, 200 bibs. sperm oil.

THE OLD AND NEW SCHOOL PRESEYTERIANS, CHICAGO, April 17 .- The Chicago Presbytery, Old School, just adjourned after a two days' session at Morris, Illinois, adopted a resolution in favor of reunion, Morris, Illinois, adopted a resolution in layer of redunda, either upon the terms proposed by the majority of the New School Presbyters, namely, the emission of the explanatory clauses of the first article of the bank, and the omission from the basis of the tenth article, or upon the basis of the common standard of both churches, leaving all the arrangements in the hands of the General Assembly, and complete the reunion visitout further reference to the Presbyters. The delegates to the General Assembly were instructed to act in accordance with the spirit of this rescalation.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. "The Old Red House," near Worcester, ... A man named Clark was crushed to death

.... The telegraph line from San Francisco to Hamilton and Treasure City, White Pine country, Nevada, is completed.

....Sholl's slaughter-house and O. W. Crow-ell's barrel works were destroyed by fire at Cleveland on Saturday. Total loss, \$24,000. ... A dispatch from St. Louis says that the Adjutant-General's Office of that Military Division will be removed to Chicago on Monday.

.Commissioners from New-York examined the Niagara Suspension Bridge on Saturday, with a view to get plans for the East River Bridge.

... John Lawler, one of the proprietors and originators of *The Philadelphia Sunday Despatch*, died last evening, after an illness of several weeks. ... A fire broke out, yesterday, in the New-England block on Broadway, Cleveland, by which eight stores were more or less damaged. The aggregate loss is \$17,000; insured for \$4,500.

....The steamer Golden City, which left San Francisco on Friday, for Panama, has on board \$65,000 in treasure, of which \$57,000 is for New-York, \$277,000 for England, and \$20,000 for Panama.

....With yesterday morning's issue the pub-cation of The New-Orleans Crescent ceased, it having lication of The New-Orleans Crescent ceased, it having been purchased by C. A. Weed, for some time the proprietor of The New-Orleans Times, and The Crescent has been

FOREIGN NEWS.

PROTEST OF THE BRITISH CONSUL AGAINST THE CONDEMNATION OF THE MARY LOWELL-ANOTHER BRITISH VESSEL BOARDED BY THE SPANISH-SOME OF THE CAPTORS OF THE COMANDITARIO IN NEW-YORK.

HAVANA, April 17 .- The British Consul at this place has entered an energetic protest against the condemnation of the schooner Mary Lowell. News has been received that the Spanish war steamer Barcelona boarded the British mall schooner Ellen on her way from Kingston, Jamaica, to Santiago de Caba, on suspicion. The British Consul is investigating the case.

The Spanish war steamer Pizarro has returned from Nassau with the intelligence that the principal captors of the steamer Comanditario have gone to New Yerk. The Governor of the Bahamas refused to surrender the others to the Spanish officers. It is stated that the question has now been submitted to the Government at Washington.

Gen. Buceta arrived here to-day. In honor of the Catalonian volunteers, now hourly expected to arrive from Spain, arches have been erected in the vicinity of the Muella, and other preparations made for an enthusiastic reception.

The Government to-day seized several lots of sugar belonging to persons named in Gen. Dulce's proclamation of yesterday. Hereafter the permission of the Government will be required to enable any person to sell property and produce of all kinds.

ABRIVAL OF RE-ENFORCEMENTS FROM SPAIN-TWO NEGROES SHOT.

APRIL 18.-The Catalonian volunteers arrived to day from Spain, and were received with immense enthusiasm. On landing they were escorted to their barracks by the regular and volunteer troops, and a large civic procession, which passed through the principal streets. The city was gayly decorated, and triumphal arches spanned the streets on the line of march. Two negroes among the spectators shouted "Viva Cespedes," and were instantly killed.

REPORTED LANDING OF THREE EXPEDITIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES-VOLUNTEERS DESERTING FROM THE SPANIARDS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 17 .- The Advertiser publishe to-morrow a letter from Bayamo, Cuba, dated the 7th inst., announcing the arrival there of three expeditions from Florida, and the union of the volunteer and patriot forces, which are increasing daily. It says the Spanish troops are deserting and joining the

GREAT BRITAIN.

TORY OPPOSITION TO THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

LONDON, April 17 .- The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Church bill was resumed last evening. Mr. Distaeli moved to omit the following clause from the bill:

"On and after the first day of January, 1871, the said union, created by act of Parliament, between the Churches of England and Ireland, shall be dissolved, and the said Church of Ireland, hereinafter referred to as the said Church, shall cease to be established by law." Mr. Disraeli supported his proposition in a speech

of considerable length, contending that the above clause destroyed the supremacy of the Crown and placed the Church at a disadvantage. Sir Robert P. Collier and Sir Roundell Palmer spoke in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Gladstone also made a speech against the amendment. He traversed the state ments made by Mr. Disraeli. He thought, notwithstanding this clause, that the supremacy of the Crown would continue to exist, but in an altered form. If this amendment were successful it would absolutely destroy the bill. The union of the churches would continue, but that union must not be enforced by Parliamentary bonds. Mr. Disraeli rephed. He admitted that his intention was to aim a nortal blow at the bill; but if the motion were ac cepted the Government could still continue their disowment policy. At length the House divided on Mr. Disraeli's motion, as follows: For, 221; against, 244; Government majority, 123. The result was received with tremendous cheers by the Liberals.

CLOSE OF THE NEWMARKET RACES. The Newmarket Craven Meeting closed yesterday with five races, the most interesting one being a sweepstakes of ten sovereigns each for two-year olds; colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies 120 pounds; 3 furlongs 217 yards; eleven subscribers and four

Lord St. Vincent's b. f. Violet, by Thunderbolt, out of Bargain, Mr. F. Elliot's br. c. Elferon, by Weatherbit, out of Fayaway falmouth's f. Lady Betty, by Trumpeter, out of The betting was 2 to 1 against Violet; even on Elferon, and 3 to 1 against Lady Betty.

FORMATION OF A DIRECTORY. MADEID, April 17 .- A Directory is said to have

been formed, the members of which are Serrano, Prim, and Oloraga. BUILDING GUNBOATS FOR CURA-NEW CANDI-DATES FOR THE THRONE.

Apart 18 .- The building of gunboats for service in the water of Cuba is going on with great expedition, and it is expected they will be completed and ready to sail before the end of June next. Differences have arisen in the Cabinet in regard to the customs, and it is probable that Figuerola, Minister of Finance

and other members of the Government will resign in consequence of the disagreement. It is reported that Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and the Duke of Laxembourg will be put forward as candidates for the throne of Spain. FRANCE.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF-ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT BY M. THEIRS. Paris, April 17.-The Corps Legislatif was to-day the scene of wild excitement. M. Theirs, in a speech, denounced what is called "the commercial liberty of France, as like the political liberties of the French people, a farce," These words occasioned a heated dispute between the President and M. Thiers, which lasted some time, and threatened to break up the session, but was finally appeased. M. Quertier, in some remarks, demanded that the regulation of commer-

cial treaties be vested in the Corps Legislatif, in-

stead of the Grown.

AUSTRIA.

PRESIDENT OF THE CISLEITHIAN MINISTRY. VIENNA, April 17.-The Emperor Francis Joseph has, by an autograph decree, named Count Edouard de Taffe President of the Cisleithian Ministry, or Council of the Empire.

GERMANY.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PRUSSIAN MINISTERS. BERLIN, April 17 .- Count Bismarck has accopted the interpretation of the Responsibility of Ministers bill, which has just been passed by the North German Parliament. The design of the measure is to check the opposition to the actual management of

STRIKE OF MINERS NEAR MONS.

BRUSSELS, April 17 .-- A strike among the miner near Mons occurred yesterday. The latest dispatches from there state that there was noting in that region, and much alarm prevailed.

ROME.

PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH TROOPS IN JUNE. ROME, April 17 .- It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon has ordered the evacuation of Rome by the

French troops in June. PORTUGAL. DREAD OF A MILITARY RISING. LISBON, April 17 .- A military rising is feared in

Oporto, and the strictest precantions have been taken by the Government.

MEXICO.

OPENING OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS-CHARGES AGAINST THE MINISTER OF WAR-NO RUP-TURE BETWEEN JUAREZ AND ROSECRANS.

HAVANA, April 17 .- Dates from the City of

Mexico to the 10th inst. have been received. The ses-

sion of the Mexican Congress was opened on the 1st inst. The speech of President Juarez was unimportant. The speech of Senor Lomus, the Speaker of the House, aninadverted severely upon the course of the Mexican journals and the poblic, in attributing personal motives to the members of Congress, on account of their action there. He declared such charges unfounded and insuit Tee following laws have been submitted to Congress: To levy a tax upon mines; to substitute stamps for stamped paper; to abolish custom duties in stamps for stamped paper; to abolish custom duties in the interior; to tax arable lands; to issue \$18,000,000 in paper currency. Charges have been preferred in Congress against the Minister of War for his action in the Puebla and Yucatan affairs, which are said to have been cowardly assassinations. Col. Caballos, who commanded during the disturbances in Yucatan, has also been indicted. Minister Romero prescuted to Congress an able financial report, approved by the rest of the Ministry except Lerdo de Tejada, who had influenced the tools of President Juarez against it. It was expected that they would procure the tabiling of the report by Congress. The Treasury deficit is \$0,500,000. Congress will suspend certain articles of the Constitution in order to warrant a vigorous prosecution of robbers—which means to execute bandits or suspected persons without trial. The American Col. Mayers is still held in prison. Lerdo de Tejada declares that he is kept in jail purposely, as he affords a fine opportunity to snab Americans in the treatment of one of their countrymen. The Sonora revolutionists, it was expected, would declare in favor of the annexation of Mexico to the United States. Other northern States are said to be ready for the same course. The reports of a quarrent founded. A general crisis in the affairs of the Government is imminent. The revolution in Sinsload sincreasing, Jesus Garcia, at the head of 400 men, has pronounced against the Government. The Panama Railrond Company's steamer San Salvador is engaged in inspecting the ports of Tehuantepee. the interior; to tax arable lands; to issue \$18,000,000 it

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. MOTLEY TO BE ENGLISH MINISTER.

The Times of April 6 says: "The recall of Mr. Reverdy Johnson has long been looked upon as certain, Reverdy Johnson has long been looked upon as certain, not only because incoming Presidents generally use freely their power of making new appointments, but because he is, justly or otherwise, out of favor with the Republican party, and his chief work—the Convention with Great Britain on the Ababama Caims—is looked upon as definitely set aside. Mr. Motley will come to a country which he knows, and where he is well known, Mr. Motley's reputation as a distinguished man of letters, no less than his diplomatic position, will insure him a hearty welcome in this country; nor is there any type of Minister whom we would receive mere gladly than the nistorian and the scholar. Mr. Motley, how-ver, would be the first to admit that in him we must recognize one who has decided opinions on the matters in dispute between us and the Americans. Whatever may be his social or his historical prepossessions, he is, as far as actual politics are concerned, a thorough representative of the Northern Republicans. We may expect to find in Mr. Motley an earnest and uncompromising supporter of the opinions which are said to be dominant among his countrymen. In the matter of the Alabama claims his principles and conduct are not likely to be alloyed by any weakness for us. We have nothing to comptain of in this, and are, indeed, disposed to prefer dealing with a nation through a Minister whome represents its prevailing impulses. Such a man may be more harsh and exacting in a negotiation, but when the business is concluded there is at least the satisfaction that it is likely to prove a real settlement. In other respects Mr. Motley will probably prove a Minister of an order very unlike Mr. Reverdy Johnson. We shall lose a genial and indefatigable speechmaker, but shall gain, in exchange, a geniteman who will be understood on both sides of the ocean to say only what the great mass of his country men really means.

The Dairy News says: "Of the three gentlemen whose qualifications for the position have been arged on President from the Island of t not only because incoming Presidents generally use freely their power of making new appointments, but because he

feeling toward a gentleman who has erred only
—in so far as he has erred—through an excessive
desire to promote good will between England and
the United States. But the truth is, that Mr. Johnson has
been placed throughout in a false position in this country,
and that of late his position has become indicrously untemble. Mr. Johnson came to England simply and solely
as a locum tenens. In these circumstances it would have
been better if Mr. Reverdy Johnson had contented himself with discharging merely the routine daties of his
office and our own Government had been spared the
inconvenience of entering into negotiations of such importance as those bearing on the Alabama controversy,
with an Envey who did not represent the ruing party in
America." THE LONDON PRESS ON MR. MOTLEY'S PROBABLE

COURSE IN THE ALABAMA QUESTION. The Times of April 6 says: "It is a great thing however, to feel ourselves demonstrably in the right This country has gone to the extreme of concession in

This country has gone to the extreme of concession in the matter of the Alabama claims. It has agreed to refer everything except its own honor to arbitration, and to the judgment of a mixed Commission. It has agreed to give Americans who profess to have been wronged every opportunity to assert their claims by providing that the Commission shall hold its sittings at Washington. Except absolute submission to every demand the Americans may choose to make, there is nothing further that could have been conceded. It is likely that, assuming the present Convention to be set aside, Mr. Motley will be instructed to open negotiations for another, differing somewhat in machinery, but embodying similar principles. Should this be the case, our Government will be ready to give the proposals a fair consideration. Should it, on the other hand, be the desire of the Americans to keep the question still unsettled, the British nation, having fully manifested its good disposition, will not feel bound, however, to initiate fresh negotiations."

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Lord Wharnchiffe, at a Conservative dinner at Barnsley, said with regard to the Irish Church it was impossible for him or anybody in the world to say—he did not suppose even Lord Derby himself could say—what would be done by the House of Lords.

At the Waterford synod, the Bishop of Cashel said there was no room for compromise with a moral imiguity. At Cavan, on the other hand, the Bishop of Kilmore exhorted his hearers to suffer like Christians, and instead of acting like men who said "We will henceforth be disaffected and diskoyal," to do as their master, Christ did when "He suffered and threatened not." The Bishop of Cork has explained that it was not the devil, but the bill stickers, to whose custody he consigned Mr. Gladstone and his measure.

The last of the Diocesan Synoda was held at Tralee on April 2. As usual, resolutions denouncing of Mr. Gladspossible for him or anybody in the world to say-he did not

The last of the Diocesan Synoda was held at Tralee on April 2. As usual, resolutions denouncing of Mr. Gladstone's bill were moved. The Knight of Kerry objected to some of them, and avowed himself in favor of disendowment. The Rev. Mr. Wade of Kenmare wholly dissented from them, and advocated disestablishment and disendowment. His speech aroused the fiery indignation of the assembly, and it is stated that his voice was drowned in hisses, cries of "Turn him out," "traitor," "onegade," and other uncomplimentary epithets, and his sentiments were condehned in strong terms by subsequent speakers. Lord Vantry observed that if the Church were disestablished the soul would be taken out of the loyalty of Protestants in this country. The meeting concurred in this opinion. FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Etendard of April 5 denies that an exchange of telegrams relative to the demolition of the Luxembourg fortifications has been made between the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin. The same journal also de-mes the existence of a Franco-Italian treaty of alliance. THE FRENCH LEGISLATIVE BODY-M. JULES FAVRE DEMANDS LIBERTY.

In the sitting on April 8 of the Legislative Body the discussion on the budget was resumed. M. Jules Favre delivered a speech in which he maintained that neither personal liberty, freedom of the press, nor freedom at elections existed in France. M. Baroche, the Minister of Public Worship, replied on behalf of the Government, and in the course of his areach gave explanations respecting M. Seguler's resignation of his post as Judge of Toulouse.

DISCONTENT IN PORTUGAL. A certain amount of agitation is said to pre-

vall in Portugal on faccount of the recent Royal decree modifying the electoral law by rearranging the constituencies and reducing the number of members in the Chamber. The decree is considered to be unconstitutional, and a deputation has waited upon the King with a petition requesting its withdrawal, and the dismissal of the ministers at whose instance it has been issued. A good many public meetings on the subject have already been held.

BREAKDOWN OF THE ALLEGED MAZZINIAN CON-SPIRACY IN ITALY.

Under date of March 29, the Florence correspondent of the London Times writes, there can be lit. tle doubt that the Mazzinian conspiracy which has been happily frustrated by timely discovery, had extensive

ramifications, and that, although Garibaldi himself may have been unconnected with it, the same cannot be truly said of all his friends and followers. It is generally be lieved that Menotti was to have headed the Republican bands in Calabria. From Lugano, it is said, Mazzind directed the organization, and was to give the signal for the outbreak of the insurrection. That he would have taken personally a more active share in it than has been his wont in such enterprises is not believed, and, indeed, the report is that he was ill at the time at which the affair was to come off. Attempts were made to seduce soldiers from their allegiance, but they do not seem to have been successful although we hear of one or two military men having been arrested. It is said to have been by soldiers to whom propositions were made, that the plot was betrayed. The important fact is that it has completely broken down. It is difficult to ascertain with certainty what its real importance was.

PREPARATIONS IN TURKEY FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES-RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Under date of March 26, our own corresponndent writes from Constantinople: The Government is making great preparations for the reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and, as usual, with the most foolish and thoughtless waste. First the palace of Salik

ish and thoughtless waste. First the palace of Salik Bogsr, on the European side of the Bosphorus, was purinder process of fitting up and the furniture of the Boylesbey Palace was transferred to it. Three hundred working had been employed about two weeks when the order came to fit up the Sultan's Beylesbey Palace for the guests, and now everything done is to be undone and done over. This is Turkey.

The new I aws about naturalization are causing not a little trouble. Some of the foreign Embassies will not recognize them. The Sultan is making vast preparations for the circumcission of his son. All the poor Moslem boys are to be circumcised at the same time, at his expense. Eight thousand beds are being prepared, elothes and food gratis, free public tables, etc., etc. The estimated expense equals \$1,200,000, gold.

The O'Reilly prisoners are at length all free. The American party, Canfield, Rower, etc., have left. One of them acknowledged to a friend of mine that the Government might justly hang or shoot them sail.

Corhan Bairom is being celebrated with the usual sacrifices and camnonading. It commemorates Abraham's effering of Ismael (not Isaac) according to Islam.

AFFAIRS IN PARAGUAY-THE ALLIES INACTIVE -LOPEZ STILL IN THE FIELD-NO PROVIS-IONAL GOVERNMENT YET FORMED-PRO-GRESS IN BUENOS ATRES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 26 .- During the last wo weeks we have not received here much news from Paraguay. The Allies still occupy Assunsion, and although there has been some talk of sending out an expodition in pursuit of Lopez we have as yet no tidings that the force has been dispatched. Nor have we learned that any measures have yet been taken by the Allies for the organization of a civil government in the capitol of Paraguay, although M. Paranhos, the Minister Plenipo-Paraguay, although M. Paranhos, the Simister Tempoteutiary of Brazil to Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation has proceeded to Ascunsion, and is at present in that city. It would seem that the Allies find formarives in a predicament, and hardly know what stepto take next. They hold Ascunsion it is true, but Lopez, unsubdued, and still strong in the affections and the confidence of the Paragnayan people, is preparing to remew the struggle, on a new theater where the Allies will not be able to avail themselves of the assistance of their gan beats. Lopez is said to have with him four buttalions, and its or 29 pieces of artillery. According to the most reliable calculation he can still dispose of a feege of 5,004, to 6,000 mer, all field. Of the Allied forces 12,006 Braziliah and one battalion of Argentines occupy Assunction; 5,006 Argentines of the Brazilian cavalry was sent to Matto Grosso with the six fron-clads, and the Brazilians are they raising for tifications at a place about 50 leagues above Concepcion-tifications at a place about 50 leagues above Brazilians ended, but there is evidently a strong mider-current of apprehension that the trouble is by no means over yet. To atrengthen these fears, it is said that a very bad feeling exists among the Allies in Paragnay, the Brazilians being accused by the others with having, through generations. Great anxiety especi tentiary of Brazil to Uruguay and the Argentine Confed-

"It is useless to disguise the unicutive of the strong and there is but one straightforward course of conduct left to adopt, namely, to at once dispatch a powerful force to the mountains to Hierarch the families, name a Provisional Paraguayan Government in Assurcion, investisate the matter respecting the American Legation, punish the parties implicated, and evacuate Paraguay as seen as possible."

punish the parties implicated, and evacuate Paragony as soon as possible."

No dispatches have been received from the American Minister, Gen. M'Mahon, or from any of the foreign Consuls up there, which has led to the belief that Lopez has intercepted all the dispatches sent. The American Minister resident in Buenos Ayres, the Hon. M. Worthington, has sent up the U. S. gunboat Wasp to be placed in communication with Gen. M'Mahon. It is probable therefore, that previous to the sailing of the next packet we may have reliable data from the headquarters of Lopez. It is said that many of the Paraguyan families who left Assunction on its occupation by the Brazilian troops have returned thither, and also that some Paragonyans in that city have addressed a petition to the Allied Governments, begging that no time should be lost in forming a Provisional Government. The sanitary state of the troops is good, and all alarm about cholera has passed away, although the heat has been intolerable, the thermometer ranging some days from 199 to 1959 in the shade.

a Provincial Good and all alarm about cholera has passed away, aithough the heat has been intolerable, the thermometer ranging some days from 169° to 195° in the shade. Madame Lynch, the woman who wields so great an influence over President Lopez, is said to have been slightly wounded in the neck by a musket ball, and in the fleshy part of her left arm by another, as she was quitting the camp at Villeta along with Lopez, on the day that he fled from that place. It is said that among the papers found in the camp after the flight are certain documents showing that a great many of the executions which are charged against Lopez are traceable to her influence. The Argentine Government is still actively engaged in the work of internal improvement. President Sambento is devoting a good deal of attention to the subject of education, and energetic measures are being taken to spread its benefits throughout the whole extent of the Republic. Commerce, arts and industry are at the same time the objects of an enlightened protection on the part of the Government. Beanch allowed the whole extent of the fovernment. Beanch Ayres is shortly to have an abundant supply of pure water, the telegraphic were will soon unite it with the city of Rosario, and the Legislature has voted a credit of \$4,000,000 toward the completion of the raliway to Bragado, which, when completed, will put the Republics of the Plata in communication with the Republic of the Plata in communicat

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

MEMBER OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE ASSASSINATED BY THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ATLANTA, Ga., April 18 .- Dr. Benjamin Ayer, one of the Georgia delegation to Washington, the oldest member of the Georgia Legislature, and a stanch Republican, was brutally and inhumanly murdered near his home in Jefferson County by the Ku-Klux Klan on Thursday night last. He was found on the public road, shot through the head. This is the first of the Georgia dele-gation who has "perished by the wayside," according to the expressed wish of The New Era.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BRIBERY INVESTIGATION

-A CONTUMACIOUS WITNESS. Boston, April 17 .- In the Senate to-day, Thomas Drew was again arraigned, in custody of the Sor-geant-at-Arms, and persisting in his refusal to be sworn as a witness before the Joint Special Committee appointed to investigate certain charges against certain railway companies for improperly influencing the legislation, an order passed committing him (Drew) to the Suffolk Jail for twenty-five days, unless, in the mean time, he assents to the requirements of the committee.

A BRITISH SHIP ASHORE AT CAPE COD. Boston, April 17 .- The British ship Queen of he Age, from Yokohama for New-York, went ashore at 3:30 o'clock this morning, betweeen Nasett and Highland Light, Cape Cod. She went on at high water, but as the sea is very smooth and the wind is off shore, it is expected ahe will be get off without much damage. Assistance has been sent to her. She has on board 10,000 packages of tea.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT SHIPPENSBURG, PENN. Shippensburg, Penn., April 18.—A fire occurred last night which destroyed the stables of Dr. Steward and the Sherman House, the Cumberland Valley Radirozad Depot, and The News and Sentinel printing offices. The loss is about \$15,000 and is fully insured.

WHAT ARE THE BOYS TO DO!

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: You have been so kind as to notice the disadvantages that assail young men. There is one that seems forgotten. I am 17 years old, write a good hand, and get \$4 per week; my brother, 15 years old, gets \$2 per week. How ere we to pay room rent, board, and washing out of this pittance! Prayer and praying mothers is the only thing that shields us boys from rule who live on such terms as these. Won't Mr. A. T. Stewars, or some one clea, creet a home for boys!

The Morning Post of Philadelphia says:
Apropos of the passage in the Pennsylvania Legislature
of a bill for securing personal liberty in the matter of admissions to hospitals for the insane: "A law more necessary than this, more absolutely beneficial and plas, it is
safe to say has never passed the Legislature. The creditof itts largely due to Mr. L. Clark Davis of this city. Mr.
Davis first called the public attention to the abuses existing in insane asylums in an article in The AtlantoMonthly, and followed up that attack carnestly. He further drew up the bill presented at Harriaburg, obtained
the signatures of Judges and leading lawyers, and enersy
getically and pervistently urged upon Legislatura the
necessity of its passage."